DAILT-WEEKLT-SUNDAY, TELEPHONES.

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BUNDAY, MAY 20, 1906.

The Rate Bill.

Now that the rate bill, such as it is, has been passed with only three dissent ing votes in the Senate, the public naturally desires to know whether anything has really been accomplished. The debate in the Senate served at least to show that a number of radical abuses still exist untouched by the Elkins bill-if, indeed, that act was ever intended to effectively restrain abuses by the railroads. And President Roosevelt's capit ulation to Senator Aldrich conclusively demonstrates the power of concentrated wealth in shaping legislation that touches

The plain man, who has heretofore bee only food for plunder, may, therefore doubt whether any far-reaching means for redress has been granted. These misgivings cannot be settled until the bill has been held constitutional by the courts and been effectively enforced

Awaiting the outcome, however, some important changes have been made. The most notable departure is the authority given the commission to make and put into effect a maximum rate. Under the present law, the comfulssion can only declare that the rate complained of is unreasonable, without saying what shall be a reasonable maximum rate. If this power is sustained as constitutional, the present conditions should be radically and lastingly improved.

And not only does this rate-making power apply to the railroads, but it includes as well the pipe lines, Pullman "Car, and express companies,

The Bailey amendment, limiting injunctions, was utterly done away with, and, though the injunctions are still permitted, yet the bill restricts the issuance of preliminary injunctions and interlocutory orders, which may be issued only on hearing, after five days' notice to the commission, before at least three

Provides for appeal from inferior cour direct to United States Supreme Court within thirty days, with precedence over all but criminal cases.

The present bill also contains the Elkins amendment, making it unlawful for interstate carriers to transport articles or commerce proed by them except when used in their business as common carriers. This proing on the abuses and discriminations arising from ratiroad ownership or interest in coal mines. For example, the recent disclosures in the investigation of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsyl Nania Railroads in relation to unTayore; mining interests.

In addition there are a number of pro visions touching the issuance of passes and bills of lading and the giving of switches. Of especial significance is th Lodge amendment, which revives the imprisonment penalty-a clause that the Elkins act against granting rebates had

very considerately repealed. "Court review" was the issue over which the fiercest struggle was waged. It will be recalled that the Hepburn bill only referred to the courts inneidentally. In the clause which empowered the comto determine and prescribe, in its judg ment, the "just, reasonable and fairly remunerative rate" to be charged as the maximum thereafter. It was provided that the order should take effect thirty days after notice to carrier and remain force, unless modified by commission or suspended or set aside by a court of

competent jurisdiction. The last ten words were held to be sufficient recognition of the legal rights of the carriers by the supporters of the Hepburn bill, Powerful constitutional arguments, however, were made against the sufficiency of this clause, and, as a result, the bill that passed the Senate expressly confers jurisdiction upon the courts to review the commission's orders. It is contended by some that this is the broadest possible right of review, and by others that the courts will only ascertain whether the order exceeds the authority of the commission or violates one's con stitutional rights. In these contentions lies the kernel of the whole fight.

When President Roosevelt began this campaign against the railroads his avowed object was to give the commission the absolute and untrammeled power to make rates subject only to court review of the constitutional rights of the carriers. This position President Roosevelt gave up, and the carriers can, in the opinion of their supporters, carry the whole question, not only of the constitutionality, but of the propriety of the courts sustain this contention, it will practically make the judges, and not the commissioners, the rate-making power of the country. In the latter event, the present bill will inevitably be subject to further debate and amendment.

Like all far-reaching economic o constitutional changes, this new bill, born of so much agitation and debate, is at present an unknown quantity; but one thing it has done-it has established the principle of the people's unalterable intention of regulating the public scryice rporations.

Moving Forward.

Richmond is moving-undoubtedly movng. Echoes of The Times-Dispatch's campaign for adequately sprinkled streets are beginning to reverberate in all sorts of places, and the public demand for relief from the dust nuisance is gaining insistence with each passing day. Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform, has now fallen in behind the movement and given it a substantial push forward.

At its meeting on Friday night, the committee passed an ordinance requiring street railway companies henceforward to sprinkle all streets upon which their lines are laid. On its part, the city relinquishes its present charge of three cents per 1,000 gallons, which is entirely as it should be; and requires the Passenger and Power Company to operate its sprinkers every day from the first of April to he end of December, and upon such days during January, February and March as

nay be designated by the city engineer. This ordinance is now to go before the Council backed by the committee's recommendation, and with the strong fresumption that it will be passed. It is plain that it inaugurates an important step forward in the question of proper street sprinkling. Possibly at some future time it may be advisable to require the traction company to install sprinklers with a wider reach than the small affairs now in use, but for the present the case may well be rested with the requirements of the proposed ordinance.

As for the question of general street prinkling on the part of the city, a letter printed in another column of to-day's limes-Disputch gives some further fig. ures of interest. The writer's estimates may be regarded, probably in every case, as "outside." Thus, he places the cost wagons at you each-a price which could certainly be greatly discounted by ouying in quantity ... He allows \$200 as the price of a mule, and \$50 as the monthly hire of a driver. He finds that twenty wagons with full, equipment could be installed for \$17,700, and operated for seven months of the year at a total cost of \$11, Twenty wagons, as The Times-Dis patelf pointed out yesterday, would cover a large part of the city every day, Back ed by the daily service of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, they would make Richmond, unquestionably, an admirably sprinkled city.

The Council is again urged to note at what a very reasonable expense this devoutly to be desired consummation may

he affected. Meantime, it is highly gratifying to ote that the movement for cleaner and healtnier streets is already definitely un-

Who is Responsible, Oppenhimer or Stratton?

Dr. Stratton's confession has made profound impression on the News Leader and the Journal, as well as on The Times-Dispatch. There is no need to rehearse the incident. What concerns the people of Richmond, however, is the light that it casts on the personnel, management and general fitness of the Board of Health. So far The Times-Dispatch has scrupulously refrained from any harsh criticism of Dr. W. T. Oppenhimer, prosdent of the Board of Health.

It has been necessary to point out the exceedingly careless and incompetent spirit which has characterized the management of that department. But these conditions unpleasant and distressing as they were, could not be wholly chargeable to Dr. Oppenhimer, for he could have done more had he been given more means.

But there is a vast difference between Dr. Oppenhimer's failure to get a larger appropriation and his connivance in and etual approval of a plot to turn loose on the community a woman suffering with diphtheria in a contagious form.

The News Lender is right in saying that Dr. Oppenhimer had no alternative but to loyally and cordially sup-port Dr. Levy-if he was competent-and if not, have him removed. Dr. Oppenhimer did neither.

He laughed at the joke even though he humor of the situation was not as he saw it. The public, however, sees more of culpability than wittleism in this whole incident, and the question keeps rising: Is Dr. Stratton, the city physician, really as blameworthy, or half a as Dr. Oppenhimer, the president of the Board of Health?

A Little Question of Good English The following is taken from the editorial columns of the ever-esteemed

Atlanta Journal: Hon, John Wesley Gaines sprung a fine ethical question on the House of Representatives the other day, "Why do we sit here." he cried, "like a lot of cowards and raise everybody clse's (sic) salary and not our own?'

A writer uses the parenthetical "sle" when he quotes another man's errors and wants to let the public know that he, for his part, is quite aware of such errors and washes his hands of them. In this case, evidently, The Journal man desires to have it understood that "somebody else's" is a combination that he personally will not stand for,

Yet the phrasesis as good as the gold of Ophir. The old form 'somebody's else" is an obsolete affair, no longer sanctioned by the best usage. So says, for example, the late Fitzedward Hall, the English philologist, and one of the greatest authorities on the use of English words that ever lived. The newer and better form is rarely found before 1810 but since that time has steadily gained in favor. Dickens, Thackery and George Eliot used it freely,

Plainly "everybody else" has, as the grammarians put it, a unitary meaning. It is virtually a single word, and quite properly forms its possessive case by the ordinary suffix. With all due respect to The Journal, "everybody's else salary would be a hideous verbal monstrosity with which , no self-respecting writer should have anything to do. If the Hon John Wesley Gaines had been betrayed into using it, we could never have given him our unrestrained admiration again

State Care of Insane.

The Norfolk Landmark concludes that the investigation at Williamsburg has girendy demonstrated that the State hos-

pitals have not sufficiently large staffs, and as a rule the members are not paid enough for the quality of work required; that there should be a separate institution for eplicatic patients and no eplication should be allowed to enter any other State hospitels; that the State should care for the insant patients without compensa-

These several propositions are self-evident. It is unwise, impracticable and absolutely indefensible for the State to undertake to conduct an institution for the care of the insane without a sufficient number of competent officials, Money saved by such stinting is not economy, but niggardly parsimony.

For many years past The Times-Dispatch has done what it could to assist Dr. W. F. Drewry in his noble effort to seggregate the epileptics in a separate and distinct colony. These unfortunates are not insane. When free from convulsions they are rational and their mental suffering is greater than that of the persons who have lost their wits. They deserve our tenderest consideration. They should not be compelled to associate with the insane. They should have a home of their twn, where they can pleasantly and profitably occupy their time and where they will find among their associates that fellow feeling which makes us wondrous kind. It would be, not only humane, but economical for the State to establish a separate institution for the care of eplleptics.

When the Legislature was last in ses-ulon The Times-Dispatch joined with the Culpeper Exponent and other newspapers in advocating a measure to relieve insane patients of cost of maintenance in the State hospitals. The investigation at Williamsburg has demonstrated that the State has actually been making a profit on the maintenance of paid patients. The whole system is wrong in principle and vicious in practice. Patients who have property and pay taxes for the support of the hospitals are certainly as much entitled as paupers to free treatment and

Good Roads for Amherst.

As already mentioned in our news columns the board of supervisors of Amherst county have gone on record in favor of issuing \$80,000 of county bonds, subject to the approval of the voters to be used in macadamizing the road from Lynchburg to Amherst Courthouse and Elon.

In discussing the proposition the New Ern says that it is claimed that with State a'd when the county spends \$1 It will get \$3 in work, so that by spending \$80,000 it will get \$240,000 for road improvement. It is fifteen miles from Amherst to Lynchburg and ten miles from Lynchburg to Elon, making twentyfive miles of contemplated work. It is estimated that it will cost something like 5,000 a mile to macadamize the road, making a total cost of \$125,000, leaving

According to this estimate Amherst will get more than forty miles of macadamized roads at a cost to the county of \$50,000. The assessed values of real estate in the county of Amherst is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. How much will the land of Amherst be enhanced in value by the construction of forty miles of good macadamized road. We should say at a rough guess that it would be at least twenty-five per cent., and eventually as much as fifty per cent., but suppose we take the most conservative view possible, and put the enhancement at five per cent., Amherst would still be \$39,000 to the good in actual values say nothing of the convenience to the general public. Is it not a perfectly plain proposition that road building of the right sort is a first class investment for every county?

Decreasing Labor; Increasing Land Values.

The Hallfax Gazette thinks it remark able that the price of farming lands in that county should increase in value in the face of a scarcity of farm labor, but says that such is the fact.

marked advance, not only for farm lands suitable for the growing of fine tebacco, but for grazing purposes as well. Not only are the lands in the county increasing in value, but in the town lots are in demand and each year shows an

advance over the previous one.' There is nothing remarkable in this Statement. The farmers are doing their own work with the aid of labor-saving machinery and are making more net money than they did when they depended upon the shiftless labor at their command. In these days every industry is valued by its earning capacity and the more agricultural lands earn the more valuable they become.

Nor is there anything remarkable in the enhancement of values of town leks. Agriculture lies at the basis of all wealth, and when the farmers of Halifax are prosperous the town will prosper accordingly. The increase in the value of town lots in Halifax county is a natural and logical consequence of the enhancement of farming property.

County Exhibits at Jamestown.

The board of supervisors of Isle of Wight county are considering the advisability of appropriating \$1,500 for a county exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition and final action will be taken by the board at its next meeting in June. The board invites all citizens of the county who feel an interest in the proposition to appear before it at that meeting and express their views pro and con. If the propertyholders of the county are

Maurer's Rat-and Roach-Paste attracts these vermin by its odor; they en II and die instantly MAURER'S INSECT POWDER is SUC death to bedbugs, ants, fleas, moths, fold only in bottles. At all drugglests or D. MAURER & SON, PHILADERPHIA.

wise they will urge the board to make the appropriation

There will be many visitors from all parts of the country to the Jamestown Exposition and many of them will come for the purpose of prospecting. Virginia is becoming more and more popular as a place of residence and the tide of immigration is rapidly turning in this direction. Those who come to the exposition will make careful examination of the exhibits made of this county and that, and will govern themselves accordingly, Every county which is in the market for set tiers ought to make the best exhibit possible at the Jamestown show.

"The Last Interview."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"When they therefore were come together they asked of Him. saying, "Lord,
will Thou at this time restore again the
Kingdom to Israel?" And He said unto
them, "It is not for you to know the
times, or the seasons which the Father
half mit in Hissary nows. But ye shall times, or the seasons which the Future hath put in His own power. But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto Ms, both in Jerusalem * * * sad unto the uttermost parts of the earth. And when He had spoken these things, while they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight. while they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight. And while they looked stendfastly toward Him, as He went up, behold too men stood by them in white apparel, which also said. 'Ye men of Galliee, why-stand ye, gazing up into Heaven? This same itersus, which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so dome in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven. Then returned they unto Jerusalem. * * and when they were come in, they went up into an upper yoom. * * and all up into an upper goom. continued with one accord in prayer and supplication." Acts 1:6-14.

This is the last glimpse we get of Christ below. It is the end of His visible course, on earth, These are His final words and instructions. They concern not only His disciples gathered there, but His church in all ages. Let us consider, then;

I. The question of the disciples. It is concerning the Kingdom of Israel, which had for so many years been given to the Gentlies. Their question was not all car nal. They ask about a kingdom that had been lost; that was to be restored; and by the Messiah. But the main point of the question was as to the "time" of all this, When shall all this be? Shall it be now? Tell us your plan.

II. He refuses to reply. He does not renor the error in their prophetic views nor yet in their longing for that kingdom But He rebukes their eagerness to know That was the Father's own the "time." secret, and must be left to Him. We should desire to study, and know, what has been revealed concerning Christ's kingdom, but the time must be always eft to Him.

EH. He couples His reproof with promise. So like Himself! He can not rebuke, but He must add a word of love. The Holy Ghost is to come and to come to them. They are to receive power, and thenceforth to be His witnesses from Jerusalem unto the ends of the earth. Much was to be done and much suffered ere that kingdom was to be restored It could not come, unless His disci-ples labored for it. We have here glimpse of the interval-and the unceasing work to be carried on during that time of walting.

His reproof ended, and His promise given, we are told in a few words of a most marvelous event. "He was taken up!" Enoch was the first; Elijah next and last the Son of God. Who thus ascended. Why had not Christ the preeminence in this? We cannot tell, and It is not for us to ask. He was in reality the great first, the opener of the gates, and to His ascension, they owed theirs Because He rose, they rose.

A cloud received him out of their sight. to form His chariot. For we are told He maketh the clouds His charlot and walketh upon the wings of the wind."

This wonderful event took place "while they beheld," while they were gazing at Him, so they could not be mistaken. They saw Him standing with them, on the ground, and they saw Him rise, and finaldisappear, as they looked steadfastly toward heaven.

They could not leave the spot, nor withnesses. They were in "white apparel," draw their eyes, till the angels spoke, They were two, for they came as witto shew what they are. It was as if the Lord, when passing upward, out of sight, saw the longing, moistful eyes, of the poo helpless disciples and dispatched quickly two of His glorious attendants, with message which was both to comfort and to direct.

The angels use words of recognition, "Men of Califee." They speak as if they knew the disciples, who they were, and why they were thus wondering. stand ye gazing up into Heaven?" What do you mean by this? What is the use of it? It was not for this, that your Lord ascended. All the more must ye carry on His work, now that He is gone. To comfort them, they gave them the promise of His return. He is not gone forever,, nor has He forsaken the earth finally. He is to come again; to come the very same Jesus, not different, but in the same way He went, and to the

very same spot, too. (Zach, XIV:4.) The consolation here is, not that you shall go to Him, but, He shall return to you. Such is the stress which Scripture lays on Christ's second coming. death, but His return is the consolation of His people. "Surely," saith He, "I ome quickly,"

So, the disciples, comforted in spite of themselves, withdraw their longing eyes, and obey the angelic messenger. They return to Jerusalem, dwelling on the thought of His return. How that lourney words! They go back to the city that had they should do, but content to wait till He should direct them further. Hence, forth, and forever, there was a link be-

had never known before,

They went at once to the "upper room," where they had held the last passover supper, with their Lord, They found the other disciples already there. What fellowship would be there now? During their times of waiting, for they still knew not what to do, hereft of His personal

in prayer and supplication. Thus they

pray.

Prayer is their only resource-so they Richmond, Va. They "continue with one accord



Negligee Shirts.

If you would know true shirt ease, then wear our Summer Coat Shirts, made with or without cuffs.

Out on the green fields of old mother earth you'll want one of our comfy and swell allk or flannel Negligee Citting Shirts.

Some have the collars at-ached and some have not. We also sell separate flan-nel collars that are so popu-lar nowadays with the col-

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812 East Main St.

await His further commands. Thus they gird themselves for their work. Thus they get themselves ready to be filled with

What an example for us! Let us watch and pray. Gazing up to ..eaven-even standing on Olivet-will do nothing for us But earnest and continued prayer in the "upper room" will do everything, and bring us every blessing.

To find out now that the rate-bill is unconstitutional would be as painful as to discover that, after all, those weren' the bones of Jones.

Don't go around asking people if it's hot enough for them. In the untutored west men have frequently been slain for less than that.

The best' dressed pedestrians are wear ing their dust parted in the middle.

When doctors disngree, consideration becomes a difficult matter. John Mitchell is going to become an

honest lawyer. It seems that a swab in time saves

A jocund and frollesome set, the Health

Department. One swallow should not drain a spring.

Got your rate-bill on straight?

How about beng the Iceman now?

Sprinkle, sprinkle, little car. Take care of your Selph.

It's a past rate-bill.

Dust thou?

Interesting Street Sprinkling

Figures.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Having read with care and interest
your articles on street sprinkling, as one
of the necessary factors to health, I
submit the following estimated statement submit the following estimated statement of cost of new equipment and operating expenses for seven months of the year. May to November, inclusive, to be owned and operated by the city authorities. The calculation is based on ten sprinklers (two horse) furnishing a basis for the units and from which the calculations can be made for as many sprinklers as may be needed for the purpose of thoroughly leading the dust.

In headed to the property of the date and in setting the plan in operation it will probably be found that the cost will be EQUIPMENT. 10 wagons...... \$3,500

W	20 mules
	10 sets harness 350
	Add for extra stable shed if needed 1,600
	Flores 1
	OPERATING EXPENSES PER MONTH
d	2) mules' feed\$220
	Shoeing
	10 drivers 529
8	Repairs 70
	Incidentals 10
3	Incidentals
H	\$845
	For seven- months \$.913
ı	20 wagons would cost to operate. \$11,89
	For six months 10 wagons 5,070
3	20 wagons10,140
	The district to be covered should in
	clude all the mai nthoroughfares, eas
	and west, say Cary to Leigh Streets in
	abustye and such other streets in the
61	lable to and such other attenta

clusive and such other streets in the wider portions of the city, east and west ends, as are thickly settled, involving a large amount of vehicle traffic, Also all cross streets north and south to a point covering the largest wheelage.

E. A. BARBER,

Farm Wagons

On account of special induceby the 'manufacturers, we

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at special low prices. The BIRD-SELL is a steel skein wagon, and one of the most durable any best built farm wagons made. Get our prices and catalogue before purchasing. New catalogue of all Farm Im-

plements mailed on request, 1 The Implement Co.,

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Views of the Virginia Editors

Slighted Home Talent.

It is to be regretted that the contract for the silver service to he presented to the battleship Virginia on behalf of the State, an appropriation for which was made by the last Legislature, was not awarded to a Virginia concern. There's a certain degree of sentiment involved in the matter which should have played a large figure in the transaction—and this fact obtains with peculiar force when it is considered that the bids of Virginia establishments were allogether reasonamply sufficient in elegance and beauty to handsomely answer all the require-ments that a gift of the sort should carry.-Lynchburg News.

A Roland for An Oliver.

A Roland for An Oliver.

The other day a citizen of Norfolk, in a spirit of fun, sent to a friend in Richmond a clipping showing that the bank clearings of this city had increased over 70 per cent, over the same week or 1905, whereas the increase in Richmond for the same week had been comparatively small. The resourceful Richmonder promptly sent back a clipping which contained the statement of Mr. Haverstick, of Washington, that Norfolk has the dirtlest streets of any city in the country in which there is a Federal building with the exception of Montgomery, Ala. A Roland for an Oliver, we must confess.—Norfolk Landmark.

T.-D. Attractions.

The Bunday edition of The Times-Dispatch has greatly increased, both quantity and quality. Although "pink section" may be a little "sporty" for some of us, still this "sporty" for some of us, still this is more than offset by the interesting and instructive matter which the readers and admirers of this excellent paper find in the Industrial Section, the Helps to Farmers, the Educational Page and many other good features of the paper.—Tidewater News.

Farmers Becoming Aroused.

Saturday, May 28th, promises to be an epoch making day in the history of Nansembnd sounty for good roads. The advices we have from the country are that the farmers are becoming aroused on the subject of better highways and are com-ing to Suffolk on the above named date. In great throngs to attend the meeting, looking to the improvement of the roads.' Why shouldn't they be aroused and stirred?

of the farmers would give the matter from attention and a little bit of their line and organize Good Roads Societies throughout America and work togethe systematically, it would not be long be fore the national government would be making large appropriation for county roads.—Suffolk Herald.

A Calamity Averted.
We are happy once more.
For weeks we walked under the dark cloud of uncertainty. At every step we asked, with each fall of the foot, "Will he: Will he? Will Uncle Sam take from our representatives the privilege of mailing their constituents a package of free ed?" But now we are happy. seed? But now we are maps, which are congressmen for it not to send free seed? Abolish free seed and the next step will be to abolish congressmen. And then another old landmark will be gone, like the old county court and candy pullings and corn-shuckings.—Farmville

Preachers and Headgear.
A local pastor declares his belief that his congregation would feel happier if the ladies would leave their headwear. at home. In view of the fact that the average congregation is largely feminine

average congregation is airgely it seems reasonable to conclude that the parson is not a married man.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

In all other respects, however, he shows and talks good hard horse sense.—Salem Times-Register.

A Proof-Reader's Cruelty.
The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot has reached the limit of abuse of Mr. Roosevelt for his "doubledealing" with Democrats in the Senate. Gur contemporary churges him with "dissimination" and "indiscrection." We are sorry to believe he 4s so bad as that. If it be true he deserves the fate that the Virginian-Pilot allow the fate that the Virginian-Pilot allots him, namely, to be "inepated on the horns of a dilemna." How horrible are these Norfolk words.—Charlottesyille News.

Richmond's Wealth.

Reviewing the wonderful progress made by Richmond, Va., since the wreck of \$65, The Times-Dispatch, of that city. 1865. The Times-Dispatch, of that crysays that there are in Richmond two citizens worth from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, four worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, five worth, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, six worth from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000; fifteen worth from \$250,000 to \$500,000, forty worth worth, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, six worth from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; fifteen worth from \$250,000 to \$500,000, forty worth from \$200,000 to \$500,000, dad seventy worth from \$200,000 to \$500,000, dad seventy worth from \$100,000 to \$200,000, the 1906 assessment of personal property being likely to show about \$40,000,000. With very few exceptions, these men of wealth are Santherners, who have made their money in Richmond since the war. These are interesting facts, but not more interesting than the fact that other fortunes equally as great may still be made in Richmond, as well as in many another Southern city. For the most part, Southern men of wealth have succeeded against tremendous odds, hard to be realized by anyone who had not been through the battle. But these ploneers have really only brought the South to the beginning of its development, in which all of its cities should have a share. The ploneers have wrought great work in lenerstrating what Southern men may 10 with their own resources, but those resources for manufacturing, agriculture and commerce are in large part still to be thoroughly handled. The prospect is enough to induce Southern men who left the South to make their fortunes to return and cast in their lot with the stay-athomes, and join with them in seeing to it that in all respects the South shall keep pace with its material progress.—Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

more Manufacturers' Record,

According to The Tilmes-Dispatch, the city of Richmond has one hundred and forty-two citizens whose personal wealth is valued by the United States census officials at more than \$100,000 each. Fleven of them have more than a million dollars each. This is an excellent showing for a city the size of Richmond, but what we started to remark was that the statement brought to mind an incident of former days. Years ago it was the practice of the New York Herald and other papers from time to time to print a list of the millionaires in the United States. Fach and every time this list would contain the name of a married woman—we have forgotten her name—in Charlotte whom nobody was able to locate or identify: 'At present, however, all Charlotte's millionaires are more or less well known.—Charlotte Observer.

Consul Smith, reports from Victoria that an "Anglo-American Polar expedition" is fitting out at that Canadan pert. The Duchess of Bedford will sell about the middle of May under the Boring Sea to Hank's Island, which will be used as a base. An effort will be made to locate the supposed large land area in the Beau-fort Sea.

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iystem is the heart.

Keep pumping good, rich, red blood into that organ and replenish the worm out tissues of your body by the aid of a tonic which will assist nature in her

work.
To be strong and vigorous is a blessing.

After the age of thirty-five the time

sues refuse to renew themselves with out aid.

The zenith has been reached, and decline begins and is readily apparent unless advantage is taken of the researches that knowledge and science

nave put at our command.

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Beneficial results are obtained after

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By its use the whole system undergoes a complete change.

It creates new, rich blood, destroys disease germs, invigorates the nerves, and is a wonderful mental stimulant.

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Rhymes for To-Day

The Other Fellow-and Me. M OST poets sing of azure skies and spout of cloudless days, And choose the vernal numiness to verify their praise; If my view-point is different, it's just

I'm glad to see it raining, 'cause it helps to lay the dust. Most poets live in Arcady, where black

they twang in Happy-Happy Land, where everything is right.

merely live in Richmond, where the water-wagons bustAnd we raise a Halleluia when it rains and lays the dust.

Most poets rarely ever sing of such prosale things
As dusty streets and sprinkle-cars and vigorous white wings.

MY muse is much more mundane, and to smile she won't be cust.

While we count upon the weather man to rain away the dust.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

protested Mrs. Locutte, when her husband commented on her new evening "Don't ever say 'pretty new gown. dress'; say 'new gown.'" "You misunderstood me," replied her husband, quietly. "I said it was 'a pretty nude

dress." -- Philadelphia Press. A Costly Allment.—"How's your wife, Blinks?" "Her head troubles her a good deal." "No; she wants a new hat."—Answers.

The Jiltee.-"I hear Mrs. Gailey quite a beauty in her youth." uncle was going to marry her, but she "lilted him out of his fee, yes,

was her pastor."-Philadelphia Press. And Put a Different Face on the Hair. Stella: "I thought you said you would never marry a man with red hair." May: "I thought I wouldn't at the time, but he afterwards proposed."—Detroit

Free Press. A Knock.-Mrs. Dolan (boastfully): "Mrs. Carney, the woife of the rich gro-ber, called on me to-day." Mrs. Nolaa: "Well, weld, d'ye moind thot, now! "Tis a ghame fur Carney t' be makin' his woffe, collect his bad bills."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Elegant Manners.—"Such a nice young man took me out to dinner last night—such a well-mannered man. D'you know, when the coffee come and 'e'd poured it in 'is saucer, instead of blowing on it like a common person, 'e fanned it

with 'is 'at."-Punch. Love-Making in Church.

Love-Making in Church.

Making love is a God-given right. Love making comes as natural to men and women as does diving to a duck. All the world loves a löver, but a very small portion of the world admires the lover that makes love in church.

Love making in church is not only annoying, but the practice shows decided lack of good manners. One often sees love sick youths and maidens on the reat benches passing notes or writing love sick sentences in the back of hynn books, while the minister is endeavoring to get his congregation interested in what he is saying. Love making in church is a thorn in the side of the preacher, as it is a thorn in the sides of the auditors who are at church for the purpose of listening to the Word as it is given by the preacher in the pulpt, Love making in church may be attractive to those directely interested, but it certainly is most nerve-wrecking to those who sit nearby and listen to the silly giggles of the lovers.

We believe in courting, but we are unalterably opposed to courting in church. There are too many other places so much more desirable in which to court and make love. Go ahead, young men and young women, and make love, Make love for love making. You may and probably will, keep others away from church.—Roanoke Times.

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